

1848, they would mean, and can only mean, that I would accessory bring no new frontier territory into the country I have not been. It cannot be fairly considered to mean that I would seek to undo what Congress has done—to oppose my opinion to the law of the land and the constitution of the country.

If I have always done what could be done, the acquisition of slave territory, I voted against the war, because that it was made in order to obtain by conquest slave territory. I voted against the treaty, because that treaty was made for the purpose of bringing slave territory into the country. I would like to inquire how the honorable senator from New Hampshire voted on that occasion.

Mr. Hale. I voted for the treaty, because I thought that by commencing the war we should end by getting a good deal more territory.

Mr. Webster. Wedd not stand upon the same ground in 1848. I have voted again that treaty, and would have voted again it until this time; and if the senator and a few others on this side of the house had stood by me, we should never have had this controversy raised—we should never have had this bone of contention among us. But the honorable senator voted for the treaty bringing in this new conquest; and now, when he is afraid that slavery will enter there, he desires to cover the whole top of all the hills, and their far-sightedness and their far-sightedness with the protection of a law of Congress against slavery, while he has concurred in keeping the river out, the whole controversy would have been kept out along with it.

Mr. Hale. I want to make one further explanation and I am sorry, very sorry, to do it even to you. The honorable senator asks me why I did not take up the Senate to make out. I call upon the Senate to make out. I am about to say. A motion was made by a Senator from Connecticut to insist in the treaty a provision keeping slavery out of the whole country that we should acquiesce and upon that it is my name stands recorded in favor of the proposition and upon that vote the name of the honorable senator from Massachusetts does not appear at all, although it appears that he was in the Senate five minutes before the vote was taken. So much for that, sir. Again when this treaty was before the Senate, another provision was made by the senator from North Carolina to insert an amendment to the boundaries so as to leave out all the territory about which there was any dispute except the disputed boundary of Texas. I do not remember how the senator from Massachusetts voted on that motion, but I know how I voted. I voted to keep it out—so as to amend the treaty so that the whole territory might be left out—and simply to settle the boundary between this country and Texas. And so, there were not more than one-third of the Senate found to vote for that amendment. I do not remember how the senator from Massachusetts voted on that occasion, but the record I show. I votest in fact against the war. I voted against all surplus to the war, and I voted for the treaty because I thought, in the words, I think of Benjamin Franklin, that there never could be a good war or a bad peace, that peace was better than war, and therefore that I would take the best peace that I could. I tried to make the peace better; but when I found that we had got the best that we could get, I took it.

It was, sir, with no purpose of provoking controversy, with the senator from Massachusetts, or anybody else, that I voted to this treaty. He says, and says with great truth, and if the remark was made under the impression that there was a discrepancy, he does not know what was made of it. I was distinctly that I do believe there is a difference, and a very wide one, between the position assumed by the hon. in the Senate in 1848 and the position assumed by him a few days since—I think that there has been the most flattering words and the highest commendation bestowed upon the honorable Senator for the position he has taken in 1850, from sources where, for the first time in his life, he has said anything avowing of commendation. It will be found in a newspaper published in this city the most constant, most uniform, and most unequivocal, in abasing, without measure, every man from the North that has stood up for Northern rights and the honorable senator among the rest, until the speech made the other day. I would add to this Union. And now, all at once, it seems as if the vocabulary of adulation was exhausted to find expression for the cause when he took in this speech by a paper which, up to that moment, had consistently and emphatically abased it, and therefore only the most tyro can associate with him. If I am not mistaken, this very attitude and sagacious editor is more than half the reason why he is mistaken also.

But sir, I have imposed and impeached no man's motives. I would sooner, at least, lose my right to then suggest that the honorable senator is making the charge, than be guilty by so much for the high and notorious motives which have been imputed to him and the other honorable senators who have made an effort to sustain this distressing question which disengages the country, than I can submitting myself to the accusations of my own judgment, as when I see a man occupying a position which the honorable senator occupies—a man whose eyes are past, or in contact, with every New Englander, at least, if not of the whole country, when I see him in this great contest now, when the eyes of Christendom are fixed upon us, and when the interests of justice and honor throughout the country are suspended, when I see a man corrupting such a position, in a contest like this, as a cause different from that which he has hitherto pursued, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, and I have simply called attention to it without suggesting anything improper or discreditable towards him. And I think that if an issue is to be made between me and the other honorable senator, who has been the party before the separation, on this subject, the mode in which it was made, and the parties involved in it, will be taken together, amount to nothing like a trifling cause for separation in much less than a cause deserving to be heard. It is easy to pick trifling incidents in the history of a country, or of a state, or of a family, and by repeating them make them into the appearance of impropriety, at least.

The evidence we might draw from a comparison with the other New England states

is that the honorable senator now and that which he occupied in 1848.

Mr. Webster. It is not a question of me or you. I do not draw myself back for protection upon purity of motive. It is a question of opinion, a question of consistency. The gentleman says that he quoted his extract without saying that there was any inconsistency; and so, in his whole argument now seems to be intended that there is none. He says the whole country thinks Sir, I do not take that gentleman's understanding to be the opinion of the whole country. Nor do I take him to be a competent witness to prove that the whole country's judgment is more than I would give any other gentleman. He can speak for himself; he can have an impression; and so, in taking a very large jurisdiction for himself when he stands up here and undertakes to say what is the opinion of the whole country—that any member of the Senate has acted an inconsistent part, I defer. I do not doubt; I repeat, he should act that way. And here I leave the question to the judge. I shall not say what the opinion of the country is. I do not hold myself competent to do that; and we know that he is equally as competent as the honorable senator who attempts to lay down the sentiment of the whole country.

After all, I believe it is most pretty much to this. The honorable senator's observations, if they do not originate in some heats excited by him, like a little fire, an old, a tame fire—the fact, which is not, seems to be agreeable to him, that a series of events of the public press, not heretofore fully recited, have shown an enormous amount of straining and contradiction of your speech.

[An answer to Mr. Hale, we appeal to the following.—R.—R.]

By a passage in the journal of the Senate I suppose that on the motion made by Mr. Bigelow, to amend the treaty with Mexico so as to leave out all the territory except what Texas claimed as within its boundary, Mr. Webster voted with the others, and so as to striking out the increase of territory.

The reasons given were as follows:

Yes—M. S. Allen, Ashly Atchison, Atherton Bigby, Bel, Benyon, Bradbury, Bass, Bright, Bowes, Calhoun, Cannon, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dr. Douglass, Dows, Fitch, Foote, Hargan, Hooper, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, L. W. Mason, Monte Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturges, Turner and Yulee.

Nay—M. Mrs. Badger, Baldwin, Berrien, Clark, Clegg, Davis of Mass., Greene, H. L. Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Sprague, Underwood, Upshur, and Wells et al.

Romance of California.

Some days ago, Col. Kennedy, the estimable superintendent of the United States Mint in this city, received a letter from a lady in New Eng. stating that her son had died six months ago, and she had reason to believe he had gone to California, and she had been informed that many of the returning emigrants deposited their gold in the United States mint in this city, she desired to know if her son's name was on the list. Col. Kennedy turned to the list of the deposits in which he was gratified to find the name required for, with the sum of \$57,000, as the amount for which he had given a certificate.

This earnest young man had sold and let his city residence to join his anxious parent, and seeks her declining years with the comfort and enjoyment which is suitable for an earthly home. —N. O. Delta.

We have seen it stated that since Fisher Marchant came to the United States, he has disclosed the tempestuous pledge to one hundred and seventy-five thousand persons—among them innumerable children we don't know, and thus who have written to him, if we mistake not. But we can very well believe that the number may not be less than one-hundred thousand, and these were to be imposed by an individual neither courageous, nor healthy. But a resolved and willing participant in work could much when that work is a good one, though it be not supported by great bodily effort.—Washington Globe.

The Forrest divorce Case.

We have received from Harrisburgh, Pa., a copy of the evidence in the Forest divorce case, all in writing, from April 1 to Omega, and, if possible, a little longer. This brings however, as we have known for some time, not only of any short-fused farce of a scandal against Mrs. Forrest, but also of the most tyrannical, most ungrateful, and unmerciful wife that is frequently perpetrated in the respectable society after an extravagant marriage.

The most prominent points are, first, that on a trial, when he was on one occasion, in Committee when he was more freely himself than his wife, was in a fit of狂怒, and, two others of less violence and importance. —C. M. Wilder appears to say a part of this history. The principal evidence showing the former points, as given by two witnesses, one a servant of the other a housekeeper, who lived near the parties before the separation. On the other hand, it is difficult whether this evidence in character, the mode in which it was given, and the parties involved in it, will be taken together, amount to anything like a trifling cause for separation in much less than a cause deserving to be heard.

It is said that Dodge, or U. S. as it is now proposed to call it, does not need our assistance to defend itself.

AN ASTROLOGICAL INTENTION.—The London Mining Journal says there will shortly be brought before the public a new calendar in which the requirements of other steam, fire, air or water will be dispensed with its power of transportation, the effective will be perfectly safe—by the last, at least of the present working expenses will be saved. Advances of and verbal peace look forward with hope; this will exert a powerful influence on all nations. Distant parts of the world, where seafarers, from the expense of fuel, have not been willing to reach, will finally be reached with facility. This massive power will advantageous nations by a larger stride than ever steam has yet made.

Mr. Smith, the delegate from New Mex., says that African slavery cannot exist in New Mexico, and it is the most idle thing in the world to refuse her a territorial government without the Wilmer Proviso. It is to the Gen. Tax of the policy of the administration to be popular in New Mexico.

by Mr. Forrest against Mrs. Forrest, as they have appeared in some of the newspapers.
N. Y. Herald.

THE HERALD.

Thursday Evening, April 4.

Excitement

In the Stock Market—Vermont Central Railway

There was much excitement in Boston yesterday, upon the announcement that the Vermont Central Railway had doubled its shares by creating 50,000 shares of new stock at \$30 each. Within a few weeks thousands of these shares it is said, have been thrown upon the market by parties in secret, at prices varying from \$14 to \$27. Banks and brokers are said to be in the muddle, and to be in great difficulty to get a hold of the stock.

A precisely eight minutes past nine, Professor Webster came into court, incustodiously.

He was with slow step and great firmness, and took his seat in the dock, where he remained for some moments in a sort of dogged silence.

At fifteen minutes past nine the count

came in. There was full bench.

John H. Clifford, Esq., the Attorney

General, then arose and reviewed in brief

the arrest and arraignment of the prisoner

—the finding of an indictment against him

for the murder of Doctor George Parkman

by the Grand Inquest of Massachusetts for

the County of Suffolk; his trial by a jury

of twelve men of his own selecting, and an

important country, and the rendering of a

verdict and sentence that became his

painful duty to move that the full sentence

of the law be suspended upon him. Mr.

Clifford, on resuming his seat, was very

much off color.

The Clerk of the Court then rose and said, "John W. Webster have you any

thing to say to the Honorable Court why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

To this query Dr. Webster bowed and

appeared to make an effort to speak, but

without uttering a word he sank back into his chair.

Court Justice Shaw then called the name of John W. Webster, who again arose —

The Court Justice then proceeded to preface the unskillfully painted duty which devolved upon him, but which the law re

quired, that of passing upon him the sentence of death; which is that you, John W.

Webster be taken hence to the county jail

and that you there remain in close confinement until such day as the Executive may appoint, and that you then be taken hence to the scaffold and hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in his goodness have mercy on your soul.

The instant the sentence was pronounced

the prisoner fell back into his chair, and

with his handkerchief wiped away the

great drops of sweat which stood on his

brow, and then drawing his head forward

on the rail of the dock, buried his face in his handkerchief, and remained in that position until after adjournment.

The great audience present was exceil-

ingly affected for hours during the awful scene, throughout which the utmost silence

prevailed.

About ten minutes after pronouncing sentence the Chief Justice turned to the Sheriff, Mr. Steffens, said, "Mr. Sheriff, the prisoner is now in your custody."

The Court then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Thus closed the most startling, sudden,

and terrible scene of this great tragedy.

SENTENCE OF PROFESSOR J. W. TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION

No Lives Lost.

Six.—

On the night of Sunday, the 24th inst, at one minute past 12 o'clock just in time to escape a breach of the Sabbath's most extraordinary and unprecedented explosion took place in the gas factory of Messrs. Truck & Dicker, near a certain slate pencil factory on East Creek in the third School District in this town.

The steam generator which drives an engine of one-half power, collapsed a flue spreading desolation and ruin for miles around, tearing off the cap of Pico and one of the horns of bald mountain; knocking down trees through the teeth and part of the jaw bone of the mouth of East Creek, rending

20,000 shares of the company's stock at \$100,000, thirty thousand were subsequently created at \$50, making the average \$70 and the present issue of Fifty thousand at \$30, will make the average of the whole one hundred shares at \$60 each.

The indignation against the Directors is greater than it otherwise would be in consequence of a sum total which they made at a recent convention of the corporation, that no more new stock would be made at less than \$50 per share. The company was in large bonded debt and embarrassed by a large balance of the Capital and interest at eight per cent interest upon its cost.

The business of the Reading Railroad is to be the prominent member in this movement.—All of A. W.'s.

where he is doing among the people of Vermont but that the Central Railroad is in a state of corruption. From the time the building was commenced, nobody in this town doubts that it has not been an outrageous contrivance. There was no need of calling in the aid of the financial agent of the Reading Railroad to bankrupt the Central and stamp it with an infamous notoriety—there is a man connected with the road never home who has labored hard to that end and would have succeeded without

the instant the sentence was pronounced the prisoner fell back into his chair, and with his handkerchief wiped away the great drops of sweat which stood on his brow, and then drawing his head forward

on the rail of the dock, buried his face in his handkerchief, and remained in that position until after adjournment.

The great audience present was exceedingly affected for hours during the awful scene, throughout which the utmost silence

prevailed.

The Clerk Justice Shaw then called the name of John W. Webster, who again arose —

The Court Justice then proceeded to preface the unskillfully painted duty which devolved upon him, but which the law required, that of passing upon him the sentence of death; which is that you, John W.

Webster be taken hence to the county jail

and that you there remain in close confinement until such day as the Executive may appoint, and that you then be taken hence to the scaffold and hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in his goodness have mercy on your soul.

The instant the sentence was pronounced the prisoner fell back into his chair, and with his handkerchief wiped away the great drops of sweat which stood on his brow, and then drawing his head forward

on the rail of the dock, buried his face in his handkerchief, and remained in that position until after adjournment.

Mr. Webster next arose and paid a noble and appropriate tribute to the death of his departed son.

Messrs. Rock and Clemens made a few remarks, when the Vice President announced a Committee of arrangements for the funeral. The committee consists of Messrs. May, Davis of Miss., Atchison, Dodge of Wis., Dickinson and Green. The Senate then adjourned.

The Hon. John Caldwell Calhoun was born in Beaufort District, S. C., in 1782, and was consequently in the 63rd year of age. His father was a Planter, his mother a Virginian. Mr. Calhoun graduated at Yale College. He entered Congress in 1811; in 1817 he was Secretary of War; in 1825 he was elected Vice President of the United States, and, for nearly half a century his voice has been devoted to the interests of his country. But he has now given up his rest.

In the House, the Chaplain made a most solemn and impressive prayer, closing in a fitting manner, in the death of Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Vassal moved a resolution to adjourn the session of the Senate to pay the last respects to the late Vice President. The resolution was carried.

The House received a message from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. Calhoun, whereupon Mr. Horatio spoke nearly four hours, pronouncing a very eloquent oration.

Mr. Winthrop followed briefly, but appropriately, and did the profoundest silence.

Concluding, Mr. Winthrop says, "may the day never come when New England men will speak of the great name of the South—whether living or